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The Economic
Future of Farming
and Agriculture



The Macdonald Lassie

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Editor's note

Campuses these days are exciting places — and colourful. And Macdonald is no exception. We have minis and maxis, psychedelic colours and happenings; everyone is doing their own thing and I'm sure will continue to do so in this new decade we are just entering. We feel it is time the Macdonald Journal reflected the exciting changes that are taking place not only on campus but in the printed media. The changes in this issue — the use of more colour and new design, a cleaner, more readable type — are only initial ones and in future issues we hope to add additional improvements both to the content and to the appearance of the Journal. We plan to number the pages consecutively from the January issue right through to the last issue in December which will include an index of the year's

articles for easy reference. Each issue will be printed with wider margins, allowing the reader to punch holes in their copy and file it away in a binder or alternately to file individual articles.

We are particularly excited about a new addition to the Journal, "The Last Word" — a **your point of view** column devoted to the comments, beefs, or opinions of Faculty, staff, students, and Journal readers on subjects of concern to the fields of agriculture, food science, education, and rural living to name but a few.

We think we've stepped into the '70s boldly and colourfully. What do you think? We'll welcome your comments and suggestions, be they bricks or bouquets. Because, when you boil it all down, our basic concern is to keep in step with you, the reader.

"Bill 62 will mean the eventual disappearance of the English language and culture from Quebec," states Dr. H. Rocke Robertson, Principal of McGill University. "Some aspects of Bill 62 are unconstitutional; rights of the minority are being threatened," claims Peter White, Editor of the Sherbrooke Record and Vice-Chairman of the Association for Reform in Education. "Parents must have the right to have their children educated in their own language," warns Wendell Sparks, President of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.

Judging from these comments, English-speaking Quebecers ARE concerned — and they should be. We are concerned about the maintenance of English culture and language for the 1,200,000 English-speaking people in Quebec. We should be equally concerned about the maintenance of a French culture and language in Quebec. We must also be concerned about those who speak English or French but do not confess Catholicism or Protestantism. It is my opinion that Bill 62 and Bill 63, which deals with language, satisfies these concerns.

Bill 62 recognizes the plurality of the Quebec population. It recognizes that there are many in Quebec who are not Catholics or Protestants. Most important of all, it recognizes that there may be those who speak French who would prefer to have their children educated in neutral schools. In 1970 language and religion are not synonymous, as they were in the Quebec of 1940. Bill 62 also respects Section 93 of the British North America Act which implies that Protestant instruction cannot be

prejudiced in a Catholic Quebec. Thus, while many Quebecers have expressed the wish that confessionalism in education should be thrown away, Bill 62 respects the BNA Act but also meets the demands of those who want to discard confessionalism in education by instituting neutral education.

Bill 62 is also progressive in that it supports the further regionalization of boards in line with actions in non-Montreal areas of the Province. It stresses the equalization of taxes — a point which has caused hostility and administrative headaches for school boards, municipal authorities and property owners. Bill 62 also provides for the standardization of education which hopefully will lead to improvements in both English and French curricula.

Bill 62, however, has a massive, hovering black shadow of the Duplessis era. It recommends the appointment of members to a Montreal Island super board known as the School Council of the Island of Montreal. The appointment of members of this super board perpetuates a deplorable existing situation and fails to recognize the emphasis on democratization of institutions so typical of the 1960s. This could be changed by simply substituting the word election for appointment.

In the further subdivision of education along religious and language bases, a major problem will be encountered in meeting the provincial norms of one teacher per 27 students at the elementary level. There will also be difficulties in finding bilingual teachers and appropriate text books written in the French language. There is also

the hazard that so much attention will be paid to producing bilingual graduates that the learning of subject matter will suffer. These, however, are all administrative problems that the Department of Education must meet if and when Bill 62 becomes law.

If Bill 62 becomes law, then similar legislation will likely be passed extending the "super board" idea to all regional school areas in Quebec. This is why Bill 62 has major implications for rural communities. This is why the Quebec Farmers Association and Quebec Women's Institutes must present their ideas on Bill 62 before it becomes law. This is why each resident of Quebec should study Bill 62 and 63 for himself and not rely, as Mark Twain claimed, on "knowing only what one reads in the newspaper".

Every Quebecer is still assured the freedom of expressing opinions about Bill 62. If, however, no opinions are expressed, then there must be no complaining when Bill 62 is passed. It will be too late then to wonder whatever happened to the English-speaking people in Quebec. We must not fall into the typical English-Quebec trap of thinking that our educational system is the best (it is not) and that if we associate too closely with the French we may become tainted. If all Quebecers were functionally bilingual, then there would be no problem. That is not the case and it is unlikely to be the case for the next 25 years. We must not, however, react only with emotion but we should act with the courage of improving education.

Mark W. Waldron

Canadian

The 1970 Outlook for Canadian agriculture is discouraging. There are few prospects for increasing Canada's wheat exports. The dairy industry is still plagued by increasing milk production and declining consumption. Price levels for hogs have been favourable but this is not expected to continue much past September of 1970. Beef prices have been strong and this strength is expected to continue. Farm numbers continue to decline. Despite a 27 percent decline in farm numbers anticipated by 1980, Canada will still have twice as many farmers as can be commercially viable.

Rising costs of inputs and continued inflationary pressures have placed, and will continue to place, severe pressures on farmers and non-farmers alike. While this will be a particular problem in 1970, it is expected to continue for several years.

To comment on the economic future of farming and agriculture, the Macdonald Journal invited five Macdonald staff members and one concerned farmer to voice their opinions. The panel included: Dr. D. L. MacFarlane, Dr. L. A. Fischer, Dr. C. B. Haver of the Economics Department, Prof. P. Y. Hamilton of the Animal Science Department, Mr. R. Dallenbach, Director of Macdonald College. Farm and cash crop farmer, Clinton McWhinnie from Ormstown, Que. The panel was chaired by Dr. Mark Waldron, editor of the Macdonald Journal.

Waldron

The Outlook statement as prepared by the Federal Government raises several issues for discussion. Do you think that the

economic outlook for Canadian agriculture is as gloomy as it appears?

MacFarlane

For 1969-70, definitely yes. It is not an overstatement at all.

Haver

In general I agree, but I would say the Outlook is spotty. There are bright spots, as you have suggested, in the hog industry. Frankly, I think beef doesn't look too bad. I would again emphasize that on the discouraging side there is a continual rise in costs of farm factors and continued inflationary pressures that farmers have not contributed to, but by which they are greatly affected.

Fischer

I think that it is very important that we distinguish between viable and non-viable farms, particularly in Quebec.

MacFarlane

You can't call a viable farm one that needs subsidies.

Fischer

In principle, I know that. As far as dairy is concerned in Quebec, however, I don't think that even a viable commercial dairy farm could exist without subsidy.

MacFarlane

In the fluid milk sector, certainly they can. In the manufactured milk sector there must be some 50 or larger herds to make it. Are there many like that?

Hamilton

Not a lot, in proportion to the total. Perhaps 19-20 percent.

Dallenbach

As far as commercial agriculture is concerned, I don't think it's as gloomy a picture as some people predict. As long as

we throw the rural social welfare problem in with agriculture, then it is a gloomy picture.

MacFarlane

Well that's what Dr. Fischer is saying, but I contend that most of our commercial farms, if you go to say \$10,000 sales, are having one devil of a time to make 8-10 percent on their money and a half-way decent income.

Dallenbach

Yes, but they are going through a transition now. They are having a tough time. If we continue with those eighteenth century policies we have in order to allow agricultural adjustment to take place, then we are going to continue having a tough time. The time has come, in fact it's long overdue, where we have to separate the rural social welfare problem from agriculture because it has nothing to do with agriculture.

Hamilton

There is one question then that I would really like to ask Dr. MacFarlane. We refer to the fact that we need to have fewer viable farms; are we really talking about fewer farms or less production? Are we saying that we are not competitive on the international market any more and, therefore, we have to shrink the number of farms that we have in order to sell our farm products within our own country?

MacFarlane

We are talking about fewer farms and more production because the fewer farms are going to get considerably more efficient and going to produce a great deal more. We cannot, on the other hand, turn our back on export

Agriculture

markets because 20-30 percent of all products produced in Canada go for export. We just can't get away from international markets.

Haver

There is a move to adjusting farm size throughout Canada with fewer but larger farms. These larger farms are more efficient and must be more efficient if Canada is to compete on the world market, and I certainly agree with Dr. MacFarlane when he says we can't abandon that world market. We're going to depend on it for roughly a third of our agricultural market for a long time to come.

McWhinnie

I'm inclined to agree, but I think that there are going to be bright spots in the future for the large farm.

Waldron

But what about the two out of three people in your community that are not going to be able to stay in agriculture?

McWhinnie

If they make changes, many of them could. You can't get rid of them; you just can't throw people down in the ditch. The ones that are really causing this surplus in Canada are the smaller non-viable farm units who are just existing and waiting for the time to retire. These small non-viable farm units are going out by themselves.

Fischer

But what about non-farm income for these small units? About 50 percent of the total income of these small units comes from non-farm sources, so if we are talking about the economic situation of rural areas we have to consider that.

Hamilton

This includes income from what can be called the welfare policies of agriculture.

Fischer

Yes, of course, but also other things. If a farmer drives a school bus or has a part-time job in construction, then these sources, and others as well, have to be taken into consideration when you determine income.

McWhinnie

You are only talking about 50 percent of his income then when you are talking about him going out of farming.

MacFarlane

Well it is a lot less than that, really. On half of the smaller farms in this province, the net take-home pay from farming is no more than 20-25 percent of the total.

Waldron

Do you think that we are going through a transition period; that we are approaching the time when the headlines will be more optimistic and will indicate the possibility of higher net incomes rather than lower net incomes on farms?

MacFarlane

Transition is eternal. The dynamic qualities of this society make any situation one in transition; some transitions are better than others.

Haver

While we are certainly in a period of adjustment, I visualize the farm-size adjustment leading to higher incomes over the next 10 years. We are going to have our ups and downs in that period but any industry that's adjusting

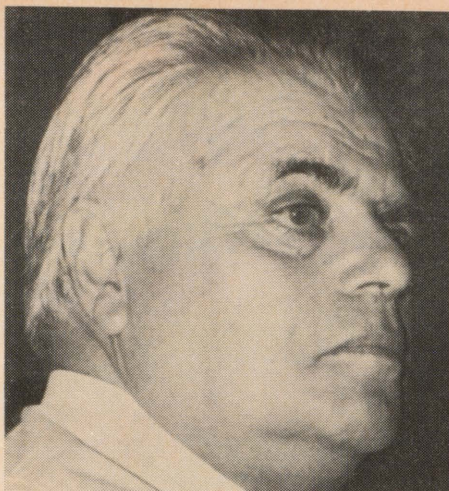
at the rate that agriculture has been and is expected to adjust, will certainly improve the net income position of the occupants in the industry. That is, I'm suggesting that returns to farmers as labourers and managers will rise and returns to other factors in farming, namely landowners and machinery, will also rise. It certainly can't be lower than it is now because returns are below market rates for most investment items in agriculture, notably land and returns to farm labour. Managers are certainly receiving lower returns than what they could obtain in other alternatives. But, of course, this is, in part, why we have the move and adjustment out of agriculture.

Hamilton

We shouldn't say that it is just the little fellow that is in trouble. It is a tough time even for the person who has decided to be really involved in commercial agriculture, especially in 1969-70. We really are at the point and time where farmers have to decide whether they are going to make their living in agriculture, get out of it or be one of those who makes more than 50 percent of his income from something other than agriculture. The decision-making during the next year is not likely to favour commercial agriculture if the outlook is taken seriously.

Waldron

Now let's look specifically at wheat. Wheat stocks are at an exceptionally high level at the present time with most of it stored on farms. With the world wheat surplus, International prices are below agreed price ranges. There has been no increase in price for wheat forecasted and the outlook for the next few years suggests



a need for lower Canadian production since it will be extremely difficult to increase Canada's wheat export. Is there a solution to this wheat situation and if so, what is it?

Fischer

Up until 1975, there is an export market for wheat of about 400 million bushels per year. Of course, this depends on crop production in places like Russia and China and whether they buy their needed wheat from Canada or, as in the case of China, from Australia where the latter had a better price to offer. If we take an average yield of 22-23 bushels per acre then the assumed export corresponds to about 20 million acres of land to produce this amount that we can sell. Therefore, I think that there will have to be a restriction on the land devoted to wheat.

MacFarlane

Last March at the Canadian Congress on Agriculture we suggested the reduction of 10 million acres of wheat and farmers came along with three or four million in 1969, but even at that there was a bigger crop than ever. I am more pessimistic about export opportunities for wheat than Dr. Fischer. The real opportunity for getting substitute crops is in feed grains, and barley has some possibilities. The Wheat Board has refused to sell barley in the past, but I think that they should sell it not only on the export market, but they should try to get it into Eastern Canada where it could compete with United States corn. But really the whole pricing policy has to be changed.

Fischer

But that's the point; can we compete with U.S. corn?

MacFarlane

We have to.

Fischer

But then the farmer in the West has to be satisfied with the price of, say, 80 cents per bushel for barley.

MacFarlane

Well if he grows 54 bushels per acre then he has the same return as he does now with wheat.

Fischer

The whole question is one of price. We have to face very strong competition on the world market in wheat and in other grains.

Haver

Well, it's more than just a question of price and a question of production. The Western wheat farmer does not have a close alternative to wheat. Certainly oats with present yields and prices — even 50 percent higher prices — would not offer a good alternative to wheat and the same is true of barley. It would take much higher yields than farmers presently experience and higher prices to make barley an appropriate alternative to wheat. As far as barley competing with corn, Western barley could compete with Eastern corn if we freed the pricing mechanism. Certainly, at least, more barley would move into consumption in the East if Wheat Board pricing domestically was abandoned. However, I might add that I'm convinced that there is a place for barley production on Ontario and Quebec farms and that barley and corn are probably more competitive than currently meets the eye.

MacFarlane

With the low price of feed

grain in the West, I don't know why the West hasn't really pressed ahead, especially in the case of hogs, far more than they have. Recent reports indicated they are, and in fact they have to, because they can't get cash any other way. In the case of beef, it's just a matter of time. In the case of hogs, I expect that we will have prices within the \$30 range and lower within the next year. Dairy farmers can make good money on that and so Quebec is really hit on this kind of thing. They are especially hit because the Canadian Wheat Board policy means that prices are about twice as high if the feed grain is sold in Eastern Canada than if it is sold in the West.

Hamilton

I think that there are two main things on the minds of Quebec farmers when it comes to beef and hogs. First is the threat of the heavy production in the West, especially with the West being such a strong competitor and secondly, the possibility of the elimination of feed freight assistance. If the export market for feed grains is good, then will the West do as we here in the East would like them to do; that is to not get into livestock production but, in fact, sell their feed grains on the export market.

MacFarlane

If Government policy would permit that, which it hasn't up until the present time.

Hamilton

If the farmer here in Quebec could be allowed to deal directly with the farmer in the West and negotiate the price which is mutually agreeable, maybe then the

Farming



Mr. C. McWhinnie

farmer in Quebec would be as well off as the farmer in the West.

MacFarlane

If there were a competitive market for feed grains then he would be o.k. I think it so obvious that something has to change here, that it is only a matter of time. Here in Quebec I think we have real potential when it comes to the production of grain corn. The more we have the better. This year we have 40 thousand acres. It has done great things for Quebec agriculture because it is a new crop and it produces new income. I hope we go to 100,000 acres, and I think we will.

McWhinnie

Well when it comes to corn here in Quebec, farmers have an awful lot more to learn about it. There are lots of sophisticated techniques that they are using in Southwestern Ontario and if we get them here in Quebec and Eastern Ontario, then I think they can do just as good a job. But you can't switch overnight from keeping dairy cows to growing corn.

MacFarlane

Well let me ask you one key question. Does livestock follow the production of grain corn, and if so, how fast? That's really the big question for Quebec.

McWhinnie

Well right now Quebec corn growers are not producing for livestock but for the distillery market as a cash crop.

Haver

The 30,000 acres of corn that Quebec farmers produced this year in the main did not, or will not, go to the distillery market. A lot of that grain corn went to

feed mills for blending. I know that was true in my area. We anticipated a distillery market but found they were not price competitive. Namely, we could make \$2 more a hundred shipping to the feed grain users. And I would anticipate that expanded acreage in grain corn would be largely for the feed grain market and livestock feed consumption rather than distilleries.

Hamilton

I think definitely that livestock is going to follow corn here in Eastern Canada. We have better livestock men here than crop production men. If they can grow corn, then livestock will automatically come. We have some pretty good examples of it right now. There are farmers who are saving 8-10 dollars per hog because they are incorporating high moisture corn into the ration. This is a place where we have some hopes.

Dallenbach

With the increased production of hogs in Western Canada and with the possibilities of increased beef production by 1972, what is going to happen to livestock in Eastern Canada? And probably more important, can corn alone make the livestock industry in Eastern Canada competitive with the West? Maybe we will be in the same situation in 1980 with livestock as we are now with wheat.

MacFarlane

The demand for livestock is rising sufficiently fast. It is going up far more than the demand for anything else. With beef on the top of the list and hogs next, there is a lot of scope for expansion in

livestock. We are exporting livestock in Canada too in a big way, about 50-75 million dollars worth a year. If we can be competitive on this new basis then we are not limited to the domestic market. Because the tariffs are low, we have a lot of scope in the American market.

Hamilton

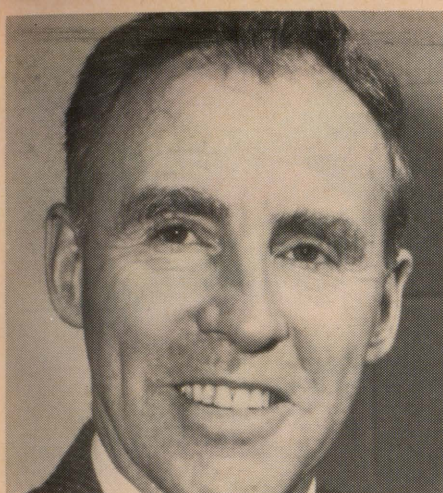
I would agree since we produce only about 10 percent of the hog production on the continent, what I would really like to know is the situation as far as hogs are concerned in the United States. It is the American situation that really influences the market outlook in Canada.

MacFarlane

Well one can be pessimistic about the U.S. hog situation because of the tremendous amount of grain there. If grain does not move into a profitable conversion through hogs, then of course it moves out as export. Our pork exports are, to a large extent, non-competitive with the U.S. We produce specialized cuts of which there aren't many produced in the U.S. Our hog cuts that are going to the U.S. are getting a premium. That market is there and can be expanded although I am not saying that the terms will be as attractive as they have been. They'll be attractive enough that a really efficient hog industry in Canada can participate, especially when the tariffs come off, and that should be fairly soon.

Waldron

Now let's look at the dairy industry. I think it can be summed up explicitly in the statement that milk production is expected to rise as consumption declines, therefore serious pressures will



Prof. P. Hamilton
Mr. R. Dallenbach

develop both on the levels of prices and the market structures. It is not a very optimistic picture.

MacFarlane

We have a dairy policy that isn't working so there has to be a change to get production in line with domestic demands. We are in trouble this year, especially since manufactured milk production went up 10 percent and most of that is in Quebec.

Dallenbach

Isn't it because the dairy policy allows the inefficient producer to stay in business?

MacFarlane

That is part of the reason. They have the small minimum quotas instead of an efficient or a fairly large minimum quota. I think they are paying this year on the basis of 12,500 pounds, a quota which looks after the production of about three cows.

Dallenbach

With these dairy subsidies I think it is really a political question, isn't it?

MacFarlane

Well it is a welfare payment but a hell of a poor way of doing it.

Hamilton

Not being a native Quebecer but having been here four or five years, I get the feeling that Quebec is the favourite baby in this milk business, based on the idea that some people think that all the dairy industry in Canada will end up in Quebec and, therefore, we don't have to shrink like the other provinces.

MacFarlane

I think the policy has been used to favour Quebec. It is a social policy after all and there are more social problems in rural

Quebec than there are elsewhere. I disagree with the use of dairy policies as social policy. It has also been used to push the 20,000 pounds guys up to 40,000 pounds, but the response has been interesting in that the over-quota production has increased again in 1969.

Hamilton

Dairy policies are in tremendous conflict. For example, with the D.H.A.S. program we are tending to promote production. Our supervisors are continually faced with the problem of the farmer who says, "I can't expand, I am right up tight against this block of subsidy quota on my production and yet there are dozens of farmers in the same community with four or five cows who are not being limited because they don't wish to expand."

MacFarlane

They don't get payments for milk produced over that quota. In this sense they are limited, they can produce all the damn milk they want to and get \$3.30-\$3.50 per cwt for it.

Hamilton

But there is no way for the bigger producer to take over the quotas that are currently held by the smaller producers who are eventually going to go out of business anyway.

MacFarlane

Well this is what has to happen. One way to think of this is to make the quotas negotiable or purchasable. My favourite solution is for the Dairy Commission to buy about a billion pounds of quotas then you have \$130 million to come and go on. They could hold this billion dollars' worth of quotas until the shape

of the industry is more established and then as the need arises to allocate those quotas or sell them, let them go to the people that you are talking about, the ones that can do an efficient job.

Dallenbach

But then you have to have other policies to help those five- or six-cow farmers to get out

McWhinnie

I think the five-cow farmer is still satisfied with his \$3.50 per cwt milk. He is not interested in producing a profit, he is just interested in existing.

MacFarlane

But can the 50-cow farmer get along on \$3.50?

McWhinnie

No, I don't think so.

Dallenbach

He is going to be worse off than the guy who has the opportunity to do something else, like drive the school bus or find some other alternative means of income to supplement the on-farm income. As a farmer enlarges his operation he becomes more and more tied to his own operation and it doesn't allow him to get supplemental income from some other source.

Waldron

The Granby Co-operative seems to be very optimistic about the future of the dairy industry in Quebec. Do they know something that we don't know?

Hamilton

Yes, their new plants are built to handle considerable expansion in production. It seems they have more confidence in the dairy industry than some of our economists.

Agriculture

MacFarlane

They feel that they have intimidated the Federal Government into continuing the \$130 million subsidy indefinitely and they have. This is, of course, ridiculous especially with the amount of money that has gone into spray-dry skim milk production equipment because of a stupid price support policy. Utterly ridiculous when we can't even give it away in relief. We pay 20 cents for dry skim milk powder plus storage, plus handling, that's per pound, and we sell it in Europe at 45 cents a pound. How stupid can we be! The consumption of milk per person is going down. Our projection is that it is going to continue to go down through till 1980.

Dallenbach

Do you not think that the fluid milk shipper is going to be the one that is going to be the worst off in the 1980s? I base this on the possibility of a consumer trend away from whole milk.

MacFarlane

Then of course we may even get substitutes, things like filled milk and imitation milk and that's really going to hurt the national dairy picture in the long run.

Hamilton

Do you think we could hold the fluid market if we could put milk on the market in Quebec at say five dollars per cwt as compared to the present price.

MacFarlane

Well I think more important than that is to get an organization of fluid milk producers who are concerned with marketing, so you

don't have 30-40 percent of the production going as surplus. This is an incredibly bad job on the structuring of our controls on milk. In fact the dairy industry seems to be one crisis after another, not only here in Quebec but all across Canada.

Hamilton

My last question about milk is this, most manufacturing industries don't allow the consumer or whoever is purchasing to simply decide that they would rather have something else. Can there be a selling job done on dairy products that will change this whole thing? In other words, if we say milk consumption is going to go down, then it's going to go down. If we make up our minds that the dairy market in Canada is not going to go down and we really do something about it, then can we hold it?

MacFarlane

General attempts at promotion of milk have not been very good — maybe because they have been ill conceived. They have turned over much of the milk promotion to professionals who use pretty sophisticated advertising and yet milk consumption still goes down.

Waldron

One of the bright spots in the outlook for Canadian agriculture is in beef. Beef prices have been strong this past year with an increasing population and with increasing consumption trends. There is predicted to be at least a 36 percent rise in the need for beef production by 1980; therefore, it seems that the long term outlook for beef production in Canada is pretty good. Does this mean

that we should be encouraging the establishment of beef operations in Quebec or suggesting that dairy farmers should opt for beef production?

Dallenbach

Well what really concerns me is that since beef production has been an expensive type of enterprise, have the high costs of land in this region been a detriment to an increase in the production of beef? Maybe we have to think more in terms of feedlot operations, farming without the use of pastures and on expensive areas of land.

MacFarlane

Well even in the Prairies land prices are up to the same level as they are here in Quebec and they are having success in producing beef on comparably-priced land. Beef is one way out of our dairy problem. We should be helping dairy farmers to get into beef through such policies as free artificial insemination for beef herds, free loans while they are getting going; basically there should be incentives for those dairy farmers who would like to choose to go into beef production. Furthermore, I think there is just as good a living to be made for the small dairy farmer in beef as he has been making in dairy, if not better.

McWhinnie

I don't think we should encourage the small dairy farmer to replace his herd with a small beef herd.

MacFarlane

Well he's making nothing now, maybe he'll make a little bit more with beef.



McWhinnie

If you could encourage some of those farmers to start growing corn, then you would have a more guaranteed market.

MacFarlane

Yes, but for a smaller farmer the cost of buying equipment for corn production may be prohibitive.

McWhinnie

Well corn equipment isn't going to cost him any more than setting up in a beef enterprise.

Haver

With present prices and costs, I do not see the beef enterprise as a solution to, or an alternative to, the dairy enterprise on Eastern Canadian farms, say particularly Quebec farms. It would take too large a beef enterprise to create the equivalent income for a farmer that was in dairy. The individual would have to expand his buildings and land to develop a beef enterprise that would substitute for say a 15- or 20-cow dairy herd. There are just not good alternatives unless you have real substantial land adjustments in Eastern Canadian agriculture.

Hamilton

Well I have to agree with Mr. McWhinnie and Professor Haver here. A beef cow is a low producing animal and we really haven't found many ways to make it very much higher producing. On the other hand, a dairy animal turns out 10,000 pounds of milk a year if it's any good, plus a calf. The beef cow turns out only a calf a year no matter what you do with it or how you feed it. We haven't been able so far to come up with

more than one calf per year, if we get that. So for a family who has five dairy cows if he wants to make the same kind of living, then he's going to have to have at least 15 head of beef cows.

MacFarlane

But he is not making a living with five cows, maybe 50-75 cents an hour for his time. He can make far more than that per hour having a beef enterprise which gives him more free time to do something else.

Hamilton

But he still has to have more animals to have the equivalent operation than he would have if he had dairy.

MacFarlane

Oh yes.

Dallenbach

What has happened to the large-scale feedlot operations? We had some but they didn't seem to survive.

MacFarlane

Yes, I know our record hasn't been all that good, but then that is why I ask the question, does beef follow corn? I think the whole situation has changed now with the introduction of corn into these regions.

Dallenbach

Yes, I agree, I think this is what will make the difference.

Hamilton

I think one of the big problems now is that we don't have the real know-how of beef production here in Quebec. We have been such a dairy province that farmers are inclined to feed a beef animal the same way as they

have been feeding a dairy cow. So the problem I see is where are we going to get the calves to go into these feedlots? We have one source and that's from dairy herds. Are we going to use it?

Haver

If we are to be successful in beef production in Eastern Canada, either with our cow-calf herds or our feedlots, we've got to somehow reduce wintering costs — forage costs particularly. This still remains one of the real problems of beef production — the whole matter of costs. It centres on housing and forage but then there is the higher cost labour commitment with the kind of housing and the forage that we have to produce and handle and feed to our beef animals, and it's this component that largely makes this less competitive than other areas in producing beef.

McWhinnie

Well as long as we have policies which encourage dairy farmers to go into beef, then we are going to continue to have small operators tying up land which could be available on a rental basis to other more successful farmers. As long as these small operators hold on to their land then the others cannot expand. In my community it is just not possible to rent land.

Dallenbach

I still question whether we can produce beef on our high-priced land and in areas where we can grow corn. Granted that feedlots don't take much land but it still takes quite an area to produce corn. In Quebec, the highest cost of land areas are those areas which are most suitable for growing corn.

if



you ask me

Dye Stains on Bath Towels

This frantic plea came from an abused hostess: "My guest wrapped her psychedelic purple, orange, emerald, and cerise silk scarf in my best pale blue bath towel. She left before I discovered it. Now my towel is psychedelic, too, revoltingly psychedelic. What shall I do? If I bleach the towel it will fade and it is one of a set."

Dear Hostess, don't bleach the towel. And don't invite your guest again! Fortunately towels are dyed for wash-fastness; the colours which run into them are not. Soak it in a cool solution of synthetic detergent, not for minutes but for hours. If the solution becomes coloured, change it. Patience is required. The last faint residual stain will disappear in the laundry.

Are Bonded Fabrics Durable?

I presume you mean the multi-component fabric which is made up of two materials, a lining and a face fabric, which adhere; and not what the British call "foam backs" — a very descriptive term.

I have neither the temerity nor the impudence to answer this question dogmatically; but I shall give you the delicious vocabulary invented by the manufacturers for their clever products. It is enlightening.

Skin-side comfort: Wool is irritable to many skins, metallic yarns may scratch, rough fabrics annoy. The soft knitted acetates or nylons which line the bonded fabrics are soft, kind, and comfortable.

Rashomon or see-through look: Laces and sheer open fabrics that are too delicate to be worn

without the strength provided by the bonded fabric lining.

Compatible shrinkage: If one of the fabrics has a greater shrinkage potential than the other, the whole cloth will pucker and wrinkle when it is washed or dry cleaned.

Peel bond strength: the pull in ounces required to peel apart a one-inch strip of the bonded fabric. Try yourself.

Stability: To sagging, stretching or slipping. Bonds are easy to handle in manufacturing and keep their shape (or are supposed to) in wear and cleansing. They are also easier to sew than a garment which requires a separate lining.

Tree-bark effect: A rippled effect which resembles the texture of bark. It occurs when the two lengths of cloth are bonded with one of them off-grain or distorted or skewed. Examine the grain lines of both before you buy!

Polynosics and Polyesters

The customer bought a dress length labelled "Polynosic". The clerk told her that Polynosic was the same as "Polyester", but she was skeptical. And well might she be. The polyesters are the Terylenes, the Dacrons, the Fortrelles — the fibres with great strength and superb crease-resistance, also the fibres which melt if the iron is too hot.

The polynosics are superior rayons. They are more durable, they have better dimensional stability, they are softer than the standard rayons. Polynosic curtains exhibit no "elevator effect". Have you ever noticed viscose curtains that just touch the window sills on dry days but sag limply over them in damp weather, then pull

themselves up to proper length when the sun shines?

The Dress That Clung

An embarrassing and annoying phenomenon occurring usually during the cold days of winter when humidity is low. When moisture is present, electro-static charges can travel along the water molecules and out into the air where they are harmless. Some fabrics such as cotton and linen absorb moisture easily, even from dry air, and they cause no trouble. Others such as wool, silk, nylon and the other synthetics have not this power, and they need help.

If the cloth is washable, it can be treated with a fabric softener. These softeners have a long molecule which forms a sort of velvet pile on the surface of the cloth. It is this velvet pile that gives the fleecy feel to the material, but it does more. The free waving head of the molecule attracts molecules of water which provide a path for the escape of the electro-static charge. No cling!

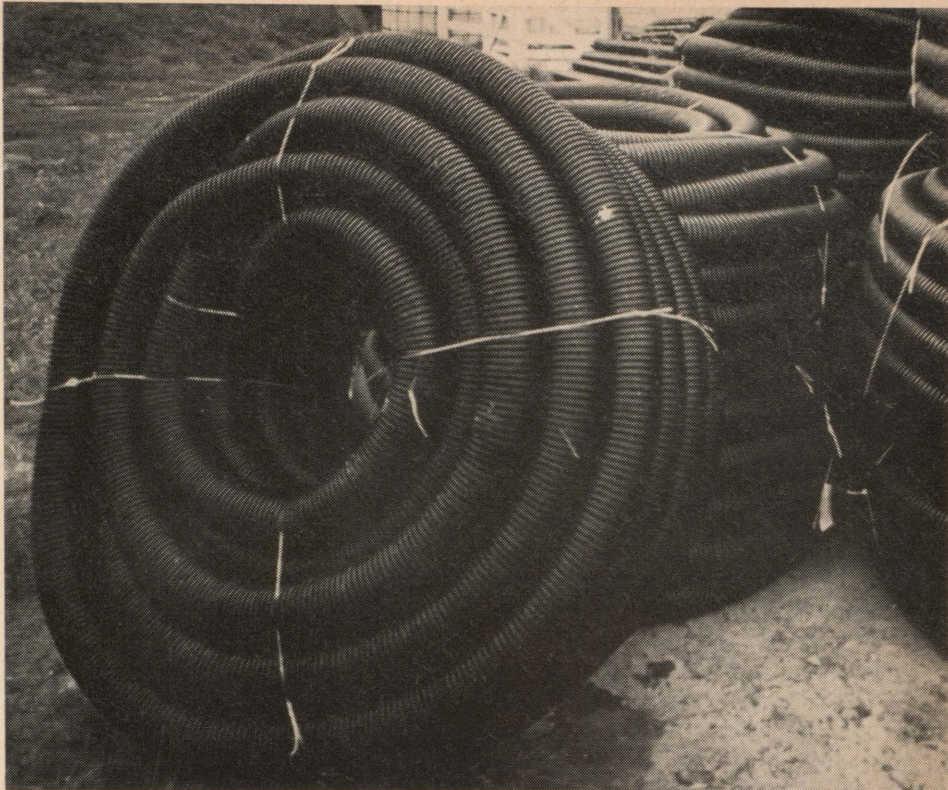
Anti-static agents can be applied by manufacturers to garments which must be dry cleaned. Some of these are durable, some are not. I phoned a reputable Montreal firm to ask if it were not possible to give garments an anti-static finish after dry cleaning. Why not, if water repellence can be re-stored. Yes, it is possible. It is done in the United States but Canadian firms have not bothered to purchase the equipment nor learn the techniques. There has been no demand. Let us unite and demand!

Marjorie M. Jenkins, School of Food Science.

Digging into the Problems of Subdrainage Installations

The development of corrugated plastic pipe for subsurface drainage holds the prospect of reducing the costs and labour involved in subdrain installations and increasing the acreage which can be drained each year. Since there are no fully accepted specifications for the required strength, drain hole size, durability, etc., for plastic drain tubes, tests have been initiated to compare the strength performance of available plastic drain tubes with conventional clay tiles, both in the laboratory and in the field. Besides static loads due to backfill, drain tubes are subjected to dynamic forces caused by machinery and equipment moving on the surface.

Loaded wagons and trucks were driven over a set of plastic drain tubes and clay tiles installed at two- and three-foot depths on a plot on the Macdonald College Farm. A height deformation of up to 30 percent of pipe diameter is permissible without substantial reduction of flow capacity. No significant deformation of the plastic tubes nor any damage to the clay tiles was observed in up to 40 passes of a 6.41 tons Ford 8000 tractor hitched to a 7.60 tons loaded single rear axle dump truck. One four-inch corrugated yellow German plastic and a two-inch semi-rigid white Dutch plastic tube at the two-foot depth were deformed beyond the allowable limit. The semi-rigid Dutch plastic tube rebounded on removal of soil-fill pressure, but the yellow German tube was distorted beyond serviceability. Failure of these tubes was probably due to the soil being much softer and the vehicle sinkage greater than over the other tubes.



It was not possible to obtain a uniform soil condition for the complete field test area. Nonetheless, 17 tons is a very considerable load.

The drain tubes were subjected to a heavier surface load of 26.3 tons with a loaded tandem rear axle concrete Ready-Mix truck. After 20 passes of the truck, a 2.5-inch corrugated yellow German plastic tube, a two-inch semi-rigid white Dutch plastic tube, and two four-inch corrugated Black Canadian plastic tubes, buried at a depth of two feet, were distorted beyond serviceability.

A series of physical tests were carried out in the laboratory on short lengths from each line in the field. All samples met the tentative specifications available for crushing strength by Sand Box, three-edge, and Parallel-plate loading methods. All the clay drain tile samples failed to meet the absorption requirements for Standard Drain Tile. The plastic drain tubes showed no perceptible water absorption. Freezing and thawing tests showed that clay tiles started to flake and break up after approximately 20 freezing and thawing cycles. There was no perceptible damage to the plastic drain tube specimens after 36 cycles.

Analyses are underway for further correlation between field

and laboratory loadings of drain tubes.

These studies are subsidized by QARC and are being carried out by Mr. Satish Negi, graduate student, under the direction of Professors Broughton and Jutras.

**Macdonald College at the
Salon of Farm Machinery
Place Bonaventure,
February 5 - 8, 1970**

The Macdonald College display booth at the International Salon of Farm Machinery will feature the Agricultural Engineering Consulting Service.

The Macdonald booth will reflect this year's theme "Motivation" by using a computer to give visitors quick answers regarding the choice of equipment in relation to farm size or cropping programme.

The Agricultural Engineering Consulting Service publishes a monthly newsletter covering 25 topics in the Engineering Field. Visitors will be able to ask questions and register for the service at the booth.

The booth will show what the AECS provides in the way of direct on the farm consultation. The cost to farmers of typical jobs in Surveying, Drainage and Irrigation plans, Building design and layout, will be featured.

THE FAMILY

FARM

Published in the interests
of the farmers of the province
by the Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization

Agricultural Region 11

Office addresses, telephone numbers and territories of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization's staff in the counties of Champlain, Maskinongé, Trois-Rivières, Laviolette, and St-Maurice.

Regional office: 91 St-Louis Boulevard, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Champlain County, Quebec. Telephone: 375-4761. Coordinator: L. Ulysse Potvin; Administration: Maurice Arcand; Specialists in: Farm management: Adélar Leblanc
Farm credit: René Piquette
Veterinary medicine: Jean-Guy Tardif, DVM

Economics: not available
Extension: L. P. Thiffault
Field crops: J. Paul Jacob
Horticulture: Jacques Rioux
Livestock: Fernand Beaudet
Poultry: L.A. Bolduc
Agricultural engineering: not available
Domestic Science: Célyne Rouleau
Young farmers: not available
Crop insurance: P.E. Lortie
Other personnel: André Pelletier, DVM; Gilles Neault and Gustave Després, Food hygiene inspectors; J.J. Duval, inspector; Yvon Laflamme, Farm credit; Angelbert Juneau, Crop Insurance; one office head and three stenographers.

Local Offices

Champlain

Office: 151 Principale, Box 40, Ste-Geneviève-de-Batiscan. Telephone: 327-4204. Representative: J. Pierre Boisvert. Territory: Batiscan, La Pérade, St-Narcisse, St-Luc, St-Stanislas, Ste-Geneviève, St-Prosper.

Laviolette

Office: Hôtel de Ville, Notre-Dame Street, Box 9, St-Tite. Telephone: 365-6541. Represent-

tative: P. H. Maranda. Territory: All of Laviolette County plus St-Adelphe and St-Séverin in Champlain County. Other personnel: Normand Demers, inspector, Box 362, La Tuque, Telephone: 523-2286; Léo Lebeau, DVM, 60 - 9th Street, Grand'Mère, Telephone: 538-1310; One stenographer

Maskinongé

Office: 509 Marcel, Box 68, Louiseville. Telephone: 228-2704. Representative: Martin Ferron. Territory: All of Maskinongé County. Other personnel: Paul Allard, veterinarian; one stenographer

St-Maurice

Office: 673 Ste-Anne, Box 127, Yamachiche. Telephone: 296-3723. Representative: Donald LeSage. Territory: Charette Mills, Shawinigan, St-Barnabé, St-Elie-de-Caxton, St-Boniface, Ste-Flore, St-Gérard, St-Mathieu, St-Sévère, Yamachiche. Other personnel: R. Noël, veterinarian, 565 - 2nd Street, Yamachiche. Telephone: 537-0866. François Boisclair, Food hygiene inspector, 4790 - 14th Avenue, Shawinigan. Telephone: 539-5491; Amédée Grenier, St-Mathieu (Rural roads). Telephone: 539-2729; one stenographer

Trois-Rivières

Office: 878 de Tonnancourt, Box 576, Trois-Rivières. Telephone: 374-6416. Representatives: Armand Lauzière, J. Guy Tessier. Territory: Suburbs of Trois-Rivières, Ste-Marguerite; In St-Maurice County: Les Forges, St-Etienne-des-Grès, St-Thomas-de-Caxton, Pointe-du-Lac, Shawinigan and Almaville; In Champlain County: Champlain, St-Maurice, St-Louis-de-France, Ste-Marthe, Mont-Carmel. Other personnel: G. A. Desbiens, Cooper-

atives; A. A. Juneau, inspector, Crop insurance; Clément Baribeau, inspector, Marketing Board; Léon Langevin, inspector, Marketing Board; Alcide Raiche, veterinarian, 858 Turcotte, Trois-Rivières, 376-3950; Paul Desfossés, Dairy products inspector; Raymond Beaudoin, Dairy products inspector; Alphonse Drouin, Dairy products inspector; André Pelletier, DVM, 2151 des Forges Boulevard, Trois-Rivières, 374-8535; P. E. Berthiaume, Food hygiene inspector, 10 Ste-Elisabeth, Trois-Rivières, 375-8984; J. G. Gélinas, Food hygiene inspector, 10 Ste-Elisabeth, Trois-Rivières, 375-8984; One stenographer.

Agricultural Region 12

Office addresses, telephone numbers and territories of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization's staff in the counties of Chicoutimi, Jonquière-Kénogami, Lake St. John, Roberval, and Saguenay-Duplessis.

Regional office: Pie XII Boulevard, Alma. Telephone: 662-6486. Coordinator: Edgar Tremblay; Administration: Elzéar Savard. Specialists in:
Farm management: Alain Tremblay (Jonquière)
Farm credit: L. M. Côté
Veterinary medicine: Wilbrod Dufour, DVM
Economics: J. L. Maltais (Chicoutimi)
Extension: not available
Field crops: P. A. Paquin (Roberval)
Horticulture: not available
Livestock: Marcel Tremblay
Poultry: René Pelletier (Chicoutimi)
Agricultural engineering: not available
Domestic science: Céline Desjardins
Young farmers: Henri Tremblay
Crop insurance: Rod Cloutier



Normandin, St-Edmond, St-Thomas, Mistassini, Ste-Marguerite, Ste-Elisabeth, St-Stanislas, St-Eugène, Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, Roberval, St-Hedwidge, Pointe-Bleue, St-Prime, St-Félicien, Notre-Dame-de-la-Doré, Albanel, Girardville, Péribonka, St-Augustin, St-Ludger, Ste-Jeanne d'Arc. Other personnel: Inspectors: Benoit Laprise (St-Félicien), 679-0172; Majorique Bouchard (Chambord), 342-6329; Joseph Langevin (Albanel), 276-0486; Lionel Tremblay (St-Edmond), 274-5113; J. B. Villeneuve (Mistassini), 276-1997; Ovila Bérubé (Farm credit); Robert Auger, veterinarian (Dolbeau), 276-1973; Dominique St-Pierre, Dairy products inspector (Normandin), 274-2086; V. Therrien, Food hygiene inspector (Roberval); Five office heads and one stenographer.

Saguenay-Duplessis

Office: Box 99, Grandes Bergeronnes. Telephone: 232-6273. Representative: Patrick Gauthier. Territory: All of the County of Saguenay-Duplessis. Other personnel: Inspectors: Ph. Brisson; Léopold Tremblay (Ste-Thérèse); Philippe Tremblay (Chute-aux-Outardes); Marius Dufour, Horticultural technician (Sacr -Coeur).

Aid for the Rearing of Sheep

In order to encourage the breeding and raising of sheep along sound lines, in the agricultural regions under a provincial programme of regional planning, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers the following assistance for the organization of: **Centres for the Rearing of Half Bred Sheep and Centres for the Production of Market Lambs.**

These centres may be organized on condition: **A** that the

Jonqu re-K nogami

Office: 149 St-Jean, Box 267, Jonqu re. Telephone: 542-4373. Representatives: Maurice Hamel, Alain Tremblay. Territory: St-Charles, B gin, K nogami, St-Ambroise, Jonqu re, Shipshaw, St-Nazaire, St-L on, Notre-Dame-Florent Savard, Inspector (St-Ambroise); One stenographer.

Lake St. John

Office: 74 rue Sacr -Coeur, Alma. Telephone: 662-6457. Representatives: P. A. Dufour, J. M. Ratt . Territory: Ste-Croix, St-J r me, St-Bruno, Larouche, H bertville, Desbiens Mills, Sacr -Coeur-de-Marie, Alma, L'Ascension, St-Henri, Ste-Monique, St-G d on. Other personnel: C. Eug ne Tremblay, inspector (St-J r me), 349-2624; Marcel Allard, Inspector (Dairy products); One stenographer

Roberval

Office: 851 St-Joseph Boulevard, Roberval. Telephone: 275-1250. Representatives: Hercule Harvey, Marcel Bouchard, P. A. Paquin, Marcel Bouchard. Territory: Lac Bouchette, St-Fran ois, St-Andr , Chambord, St-M thode,

du-Rosaire. Other personnel: (Chicoutimi)
Other personnel: 2 stenographers.

Regional Agricultural Laboratory, Alma

Pie XII Boulevard. Telephone: 662-6486. Director, Dr. R al Perreault, DVM; Chemist, Jean H bert.

Local Offices Chicoutimi

Office: 250 Racine East, Box 936, Chicoutimi. Telephone: 549-1172. Representatives: J. E. Carrier, G rard Gagn . Territory: Bagotville, Grande Baie, Laterri re, St-F lix, St-Jean, Riv re-Eternit , Dumas, Ste-Anne, St-David, St-Fulgence, St-Honor , Ste-Rose, Chicoutimi. Other personnel: Nazaire Girard (Laterri re), 678-2529 and L. H. Houde (Riv re-Eternit ), Inspectors; Antonio Fraser, veterinarian; J. J. Grenon, engineer; Fran ois Par , inspector (Horticulture); Roland Laberge, inspector (Food hygiene); Bertrand Leclerc, inspector (Food hygiene); Antonio Fortin, inspector (Dairy products). One office head and two stenographers.

authorization of the director of the Artificial Insemination and Livestock Improvement Division be applied for and obtained, the application to be submitted each year before the first of July by the livestock specialist of the regional agricultural office; **B** that the application be made on behalf of a group of professional farmers approved by the regional coordinator and situated within an area approved by the livestock specialist, the said farmers being required to: a be members of a regional association or farm management club; b establish sheep flocks big enough to be profitable under the local farming conditions; c have their ewes bred by registered rams of designated breeds; d have a suitable building for their sheep; e castrate and dock their lambs when they are about 15 days old; f treat their sheep against parasites twice a year; g follow the technical advice given them; h keep a flock book.

A report of the sheep rearing enterprise and a financial operating statement thereof must be submitted annually to the Artificial Insemination and Livestock Improvement Division at Quebec.

Financial Aid

The beneficiary must contribute \$15 to the cost of each ewe-lamb by certified cheque payable to the Provincial Minister of Finance. The Department's subsidy is limited to 50 ewe-lambs.

To qualify for financial assistance, the farmer must: **A** Have at least 15 breeding females; **B** Keep all his ewes which are approved and acquire a minimum of 25.

The Department may provide

each member of a group who has bought breeding females or has an established flock, following authorization by an official of the Department, with purebred rams of the breed which is considered to be required, at a price of \$20 each, provided that: **A** any person entrusted with the care of rams undertakes to look after them properly and agrees to exchange them for others if necessary or advantageous; **B** the above-mentioned nominal charge for rams be paid at the same time as the charge for the females purchased.

The total payment for all the ewe-lambs and rams must be sent to the Artificial Insemination and Livestock Improvement Division at Quebec before August 1 together with the list of members, for subsequent transfer to the Grants and Subsidies section.

Centres for the Rearing of Half-Bred Sheep

The object of these centres is to promote the rearing of half-bred ewes of uniform type to supply to centres for the production of market lambs.

The Department reserves the right to buy from members, ewe lambs (weighing 100 and upwards, with good conformation and clean fleece) which it may require for breeding purposes, in accordance with Montreal market prices and weight at the local loading point.

Centres for the Production of Market Lambs

The object of these centres is to promote the best cross-matings with a view to profitable production of market lambs.

The half-bred ewe-lambs provided by the Department must

be mated with registered rams of breeds designated by the Artificial Insemination and Livestock Improvement Division.

These regulations replace the former ones and will remain in force until further notice.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Roméo Lalande.

Quebec at the Royal Dairy Cattle Highly Successful

Dairy cattle owned by Quebec breeders were outstanding this year at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair where they carried off some of the most keenly contested show ring honours.

Most of the 50 Quebec exhibitors showed Ayrshires but some entered for other dairy cattle classes, particularly Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holsteins.

One of the best-known dairy farms in Quebec — R.R. Ness and Sons Ltd of Howick — won the premier breeder and premier exhibitor trophies awarded by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of Canada.

A bull named "De Verchères Maître Rousseau" owned by Mr. Roland Pigeon of Verchères was named Junior Champion and Grand Champion Ayrshire, and "Chacook Marquis Gold" belonging to Marcel Bourgeois of St-Ours, Richelieu County, was named Reserve Junior Champion. These two animals placed first, respectively, in the section for bulls born between July 1, 1967 and June 30, 1968 and in the section for bull calves born July 1, 1968. Two other Ayrshire bulls from Quebec won prizes in the section for bulls born between July 1, 1967 and June 30, 1968: "Donholm's lightning"



owned by Crawford Brothers of Campbell's Bay and "Glencameron Duke's Don" owned by MacGillivray Brothers of Brome.

In the section for Holstein bulls born between July 1, 1968 and June 30, 1969, a calf owned by Boisclair et Fils of Ste-Clothilde in Arthabaska County placed second.

Ayrshire Breeders win High Awards

Ayrshire cattle from five Quebec dairy farms won high awards in the show ring at this year's Royal.

The biggest success was won by Glencameron Beau Lou owned by MacGillivray Brothers of Brome which was named senior champion and grand champion Ayrshire female at the fair, thereby earning her owners the Balig challenge trophy. She had already placed first in the section for Ayrshire cows born between July 1, 1966 and June 30, 1967. Another cow from the MacGillivray farm came third in this section.

Another Quebec Ayrshire breeder, Mr. Laurent Bousquet of Granby, won the Ness Memorial trophy for the second place won by his animals in the section for groups of four cows. First place in this section went to another Quebec farm, R.R. Ness & Sons Ltd of Howick in Châteauguay County.

An Ayrshire cow from a Quebec farm — Des Prairies Betty Bess 2 owned by Mr. R. Beaudry of Granby — also won the title of Junior Champion. She placed first over 22 competitors in the section for Ayrshire cows born between July 1 and December 31, 1967.

Six other second and third prizes were also won by Quebec Ayrshire breeders in five other sections, namely the MacGillivrays of Brome, L. Beaudry of Granby, R.R. Ness & Sons Ltd of Howick, R. E. Ness of Terrace Bank Farm, Howick, and Laurent Bousquet of Granby.

Of the 140 or so Ayrshire breeders who showed about 400 Ayrshire cattle at the fair, 36 were from Quebec.

Maple Products win Top Honours

Two Quebec maple syrup producers, Mr. L. H. Jewett of Mansonville in Brome County and Mr. Freddy Miron of Ferme-Neuve, Labelle County, were named champion and reserve champion in the maple contest at the Royal.

Quebec's entries in the contest were specially outstanding this year. Mr. Jewett took first prize in the Canada light "A" syrup section and also in the cream maple sugar section and Mr. Freddy Miron won a first for his entry in the Canada amber syrup section.

Another top prize was won by Mr. Clifford W. Curtis of Hatley, Stanstead County, Quebec, whose entry in the Canada Fancy "AA" syrup section placed first. Another Quebecer, Mr. Florin Vadnais of Ange-Gardien in Rouville County came second in this section. Mr. Curtis also took two second prizes — one for hard sugar and the other for cream sugar.

The judges, Mr. Fred E. Winch Jr., of Ithaca, N.Y., and A. W. Russel of Toronto, rated the entries on the basis of density, clarity, flavour and colour and general appearance of the samples.

Butter-Makers share Top Honours

Three Quebec butter-makers — the Granby Agricultural cooperative, Mr. Philippe Caron of Lactantia Ltd, and Mr. Gilles Turcotte of Laiterie Shefford — won top honours at the Royal.

In the section for salted butter, 14-pound size, the Granby cooperative scored 98 points out of 100 to share first prize with six other competitors.

In the section for unsalted butter in 10 one-pound pats, the same cooperative scored 98.6 points to share first place again with six other contestants while Mr. Gilles Turcotte of Laiterie Shefford at Lawrenceville in Shefford County scored 97.5 to share second place with five others.

In the section for salted butter, one-pound size, the Granby cooperative and Mr. Philippe Caron of Lactantia, Victoriaville, placed second along with 17 others competitors who scored 97.7 points.

In judging the entries, Mr. W. F. Rogerson of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Mr. P. E. Leclerc of Sherbrooke took into account fla-



vour, texture, moisture, colour, salt content and packaging.

Granby Cooperative Outstanding in Cheese

The Granby Agricultural Cooperative distinguished itself a second time at the Toronto Royal, in this case by scoring the highest point total in the four sections of the Cheddar cheese competition and also in winning the title of Reserve Champion conferred on the Cheddar cheese-maker with the next highest score to the Grand Champion in one of the four sections.

These honours followed the awarding of several important prizes to the Granby cooperative. In the section for white or coloured Cheddar made during September and October, the cooperative scored 98.15 points out of 100 to win first prize. Mr. Patrick Mercier of Lawrenceville and Laiterie Shefford Ltd shared second place with 97.95 points each.

The Granby cooperative won another first in the section for Stilton type cheese made from ordinary Cheddar with a score of 98.10 points. Third place in this section was shared by Mr. Patrick Mercier and Laiterie Shefford with 98 points.

In the section for white or coloured cheeses made in June and

July, Quebec cheesemakers won four prizes. The Granby cooperative placed second with 98.10 points closely followed by Mr. Réal Boily of a branch of Lactantia Ltd of Victoriaville, who scored 98.05 points. Mr. Patrick Mercier and Laiterie Shefford shared fourth place with 97.95 points.

Granby cooperative won another second prize by scoring 98.05 points in the section for white or coloured cheese made during August.

The judges were Mr. G. Boudreau of Montreal and Mr. N. C. Matthews of Kemptville, Ontario.

Daily Gains Average Six Tenths of a Pound in First Performance Test for Rams at St-Hyacinthe

Young rams gained an average of six tenths of a pound a day in weight during the first record of performance test for rams, carried out during recent months at St-Hyacinthe, according to a report by Mr. L. N. St-Pierre, director of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization's Artificial Insemination and Livestock Improvement division.

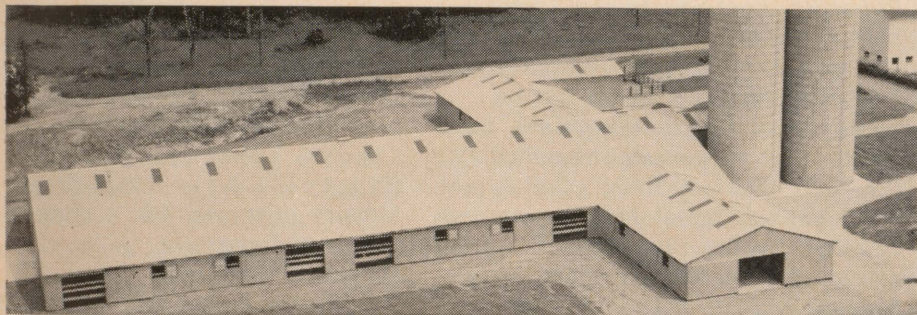
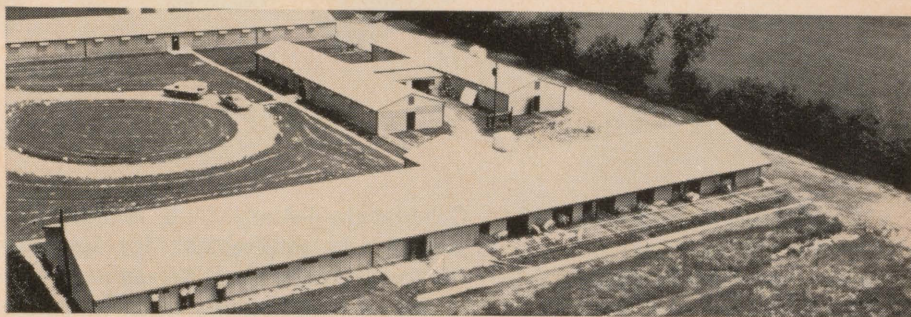
The highest gain — one pound a day — was made by a Suffolk ram, giving him an index rating of 167 percent as compared with the average gain of all the rams tested.

A total of 103 rams were enrolled for the test by about 20 of Quebec's purebred sheep breeders. Six rams did not finish the test because of ailments.

Testing starts after a 10-to-14-day adjustment period and continues for 84 days or until rams reach 100 pounds. At the close of the test the station issues a certificate for each ram, showing its daily rate and index of gain and its type classification, in comparison with the rams of its own breed and also with rams of all breeds on test (Hampshire, North Country Cheviot, Suffolk, Oxford, and Leicester).

These trials also served as a progeny test for some mature rams. To qualify for this, a ram had to have six of his progeny enrolled for the test and five of them had to complete it. Nine sires were thus judged by the performance of 57 of their descendants. Six ram lambs from a Suffolk sire did best with an average daily gain of just over three quarters of a pound.

The advisory committee on sheep rearing in Quebec which was responsible for this first test was made up of representatives of the Quebec purebred sheep breeders' association, the federal and provincial agricultural departments, Laval University, and the Institute of Agricultural Technology at La Pocatière.



the mark
of progress
in the science and
development of feed

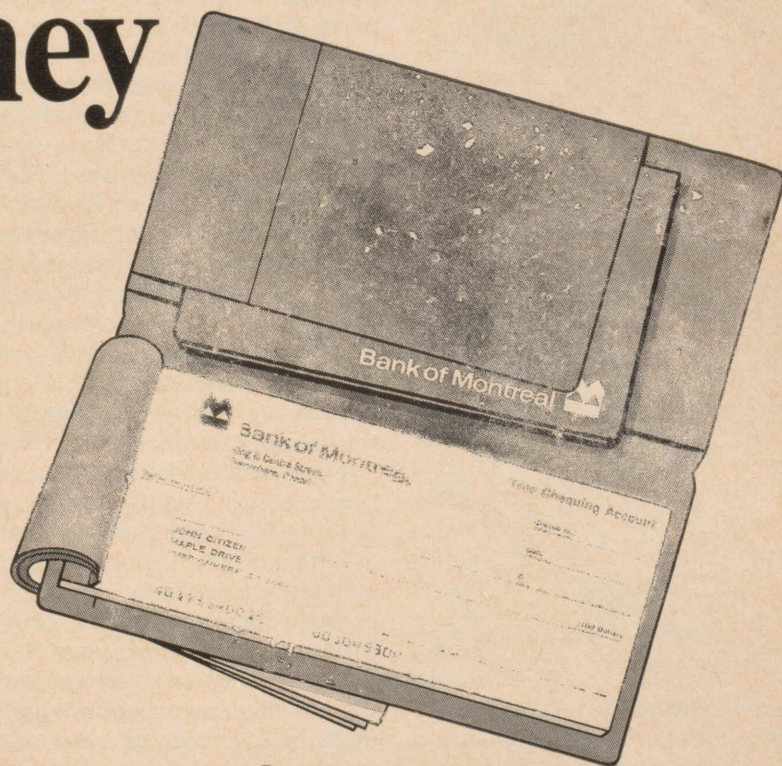


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This Month with the Q.W.I. Abitibi East.

Val d'Or: The November meeting was held at the home of Mrs. L. Lavoie. Roll Call — why I joined the Q.W.I. Every woman made a Christmas decoration and explained how it was made. Next meeting to be a Christmas Supper served at a hotel. Plans made for a penny sale to raise funds. Hostess served coffee and cookies.

Argenteuil.

Arundel: Saw slides on a trip to the western provinces of Canada. Brownsburg: An exchange student from South Africa gave an illustrated talk on life in South Africa. Frontier: Illustrated talk given on Jamaica. Entertained their husbands and other friends to a casserole supper and heard about the Adult Education Courses being given in the area. Jerusalem-Bethany: Entertained their husbands to a pot luck supper. Education Convener stressed the need for members to join French classes in the Adult Education course. Lachute: Toured the new Lachute Residence after their meeting. Lakefield: Had a birthday party for their oldest member, Miss Emma Kerr, also held a discussion on drugs in schools. Pioneer: Had a talk and a demonstration on first aid. Upper Lachute East End: In October saw slides and heard a talk on a trip to Mexico. At their November meeting a talk on a trip to the Orient was the highlight.

Bonaventure.

Black Cape: Roll call — name your last teacher. A paper, "How Do You Rate" was given by Publicity Convener. Served refreshments at Blood Donor Clinic. Letter read from foster child.

Catered to Rotary Club Annual Ball. Made sandwiches for New Richmond School to be served during Walkathon. Bought Poppies. Reported meetings to the Campbellton Graphic. Cascapedia: Roll Call was name of war hero and buy a poppy. Heard a report of the Semi-annual Convention. Gave a donation to the student council of the New Richmond High School. President's Banquet held November 22. Pennies for Friendship collected. Donation given for prizes at New Richmond High School. Marcil: Roll Call — recite a favourite poem. Teacher from high school spoke on Driver's Education Course for students. UNICEF collection planned. Matapedia: Christmas party to be held. Roll Call — answer by wearing a poppy. Mystery package proceeds augmented funds. Collected Pennies for Friendship and UNICEF boxes. Restigouche: Motto — Lest We Forget. Roll Call was to buy a poppy. Donated \$100 for tape recorder for Matapedia Intermediate School. Heard report of County Convention held at Port Daniel. New Richmond West: Conveners items were: Citizenship, "Fly Our Flag Proudly"; Home Economics, "How to Soften Hardened Paint Brushes"; Publicity, "News Item on Federal Pensions"; Welfare and Health, "Article on Diabetes". Basket of fruit sent to a senior citizen. Get well cards and sympathy cards sent. Books were passed out on "The Art of Making Crepe Paper Flowers and Handicrafts". A contest on guessing names of famous people was held. Reports of meetings sent to Campbellton Graphic. New members joined.

Brome.

Abercorn: Held a farewell

dinner and presented a gift and corsage to a member of over 40 years who is leaving. Members voted \$25 for "Old Pioneer Cemetery". A letter was read from Mr. Brown, M.L.A. and all were in favour. Card party planned. Discussion held on selection of a play. Austin: Play and actresses selected. Letter read from Mr. Brown, M.L.A. — all in favour. Silence observed for a departed member. Donations — Austin children's Christmas Party, \$75. P.E.E.S. Cafeteria \$10, UNICEF \$10, Butters Hospital \$10. Health and welfare committee \$25 for Christmas boxes for shut-ins. Q.W.I. Service Fund \$20. Sponsoring a local teen-age girls club. Card party to replace December meeting. Letters of thanks sent to Mr. Gosselin and Mr. Galipeau for their help on Quebec City tour. South Bolton: Contest by convener of Citizenship. Auction held for benefit of County Funds. Help given a family who had home burned. Christmas party planned. Sutton: Talk on a recent trip to Vancouver given by a member. Each convener gave a report on her department. Contest held and prizes given. Committee formed to look after play. Party planned for Christmas. Donations made for Cheer boxes.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon.

Dundee: This branch was hostess for the Semi-annual Convention. About 75 pounds of used clothing delivered to Unitarian Service Committee. "Changes to be seen in Dundee" was given by Miss Thelma McMillan and a discussion followed. Everyone joined in as this subject is of great interest to all. Howick: Mr. K. Keller of the C.V.R.S. gave a talk on his work. His aim is to teach his

pupils an appreciation of agriculture, as farming is the backbone of this country. An interesting talk was given on our Canadian Indians. Plans were made to help a needy family for Christmas. Huntingdon: A donation of \$5 was given to the Poppy Fund. Rev. H. Goold of the Huntingdon United Church gave a most interesting talk on the duties of Chaplain in the Regional School. Jellies and jams brought in for the Huntingdon County Hospital. Ormstown: Mrs. Wm. Holmes gave an impressive talk on "What and Where is Peace?" She dealt with the observance of Armistice. A shower of jams and jellies was given to Barrie Memorial Hospital.

Compton.

Brookbury: Answered Roll Call by naming first teacher. Gave money to a person in the community who had an accident. East Angus: The members answered the Roll Call by naming a street other than the one they lived on. The \$50 bursary given by East Angus and Cookshire was won by Mr. Robert McMillan of Cookshire who is attending Bishop's University. Conveners items: Agriculture — an article, "Geese Having Curls on Tails, is a Gander"; Home Economics — read the outline for Home Economics from the Provincial Convener; Citizenship — an article on a new six-cent stamp commemorating Sir Isaac Brock, also an article on marijuana; Education — an article, "How Playing Drums Helps Bright Kids Who Can't Learn". This was taken from Star Weekly. UNICEF cards ordered. East Clifton: Had an exchange of recipes for favourite casseroles. Held a contest on plants: First Prize — Flowering Hanging Begonia — Mrs. Victor Bell; Second Prize

— Begonia — Mrs. Graydon Montgomery; Third Prize — African Violet — Mrs. Francis Bain. Report given on community picnic. Planned for UNICEF collection and party.

Gaspe.

Dartmouth River: Roll Call wear a poppy or pay a fine. Semi-annual meeting reported. Masquerade held for children. Douglastown: Roll Call wear a poppy. Tickets sold on a cake and box of chocolates. Names were drawn for exchange of Christmas gifts. Gaspe Branch: Roll Call was name a well known Canadian. Eight members and two guests present. Eight dollars raised from travelling food basket. Discussion held re play for June Convention. Annual dinner to be held at Allan's restaurant. Secretary gave report of Semi-annual convention. Christmas party planned, — exchange of gifts and also a gift for a senior citizen. Conveners items: Welfare and Health — "Intensive Care" floor opened for heart patients at Hotel Dieu, Gaspe; Education — "A Problem for a Happy Immigrant"; Publicity — John Diefenbaker donating all personal papers accumulated in more than 40 years of public life to the University of Saskatchewan. Murdochville: No meetings from May until September. Activities not reported until November — \$10 given to Murdochville High School, helped sponsor the \$75 scholarship given to the scholar having the highest marks in Grade Eleven. Won by Joy Patterson. Gave toys and clothing to poor people. Wakeham: Name where your ancestors came from was the Roll Call. Parcel of knitted clothing sent to Vietnam children. Children collected money for UNICEF. Twenty-five dollars worth

of Christmas gifts sent to the Cecil Butters Home for retarded children. Programme — Amateur Hour — Christmas party planned. Twenty-four members attended Bi-annual meeting held at Wakeham.

Gatineau.

Aylmer East: Convener of Home Economics was in charge of a display of crafts, also work of the members old and modern. These included quilts, mats, wall plaques, wood carving, and needlepoint. Held drawing on needlepoint picture which was won by a member. The proceeds from this effort were very rewarding. Won three first prizes at the Ottawa Exhibition. Eardley: Saw film "County Fairs" by Miss Arvisais. Mr. James Robertson, Ottawa, showed slides of his visit to England and Ireland. Served tea and cookies at the Ottawa Winter Fair. Kazabazua: Education Convener in charge. Roll Call was bring an old school photograph and tell the class year. Motto: parents and teachers should be partners in education. Held a successful bake sale. Served cookies at Ottawa Winter Fair. Rupert: A paper on Adult Education was given by Mrs. Milton Reilley. Poem read "Kids Find Cars Utter Fascination". Winners of contests were Mrs. Thomas Reilley and Mrs. Wyman Cross. Catered to Rupert Horse Show and Fall Fair. Raised \$175. Memorial Service was a wonderful success. Shrubs planted. All lived! Prizes given for oldest and youngest grandmothers. The winners were Mrs. John Barnes and Mrs. Howard Johnston. Wright: Roll Call for September was my pet beef in education. The Principal of the Queen Elizabeth School, Kazabazua, spoke on Regional Schools and a lively

discussion followed. October Roll Call — name our greatest blessing. Speaker for the meeting was the Rev. Robert Rish who spoke on "Changes in the Church", and why he became a clergyman. Members brought in a supply of jams and jellies for Morning Side and Brookdale Homes.

Megantic.

Inverness: Heard a report of a very successful card party and UNICEF collection. A Hallowe'en party was given the children after they had finished collecting. The funds from the card party go towards expenses for the Children's Fair. Names were drawn for exchange of Christmas gifts. Members wore poppies for Remembrance Day. Kinnear's Mills: Gave a donation to Save the Children Fund. Members wore poppies and held a two-minute silence. They named two people who served in World Wars I and II. The Roll Call was answered by a four-line verse made up about a favourite animal, flower, or vegetable. Praying Hands pens were given out and several sold.

Missisquoi.

Cowansville: Each member answered the Roll Call by describing her favourite method of relaxing. The District School Nurse gave an interesting talk on the keeping of a Health Diary. A letter was read from a former Branch President now living in South Carolina. Dunham: Mrs. L. Baillon of the Granby "Leader-Mail" addressed the meeting on "Getting out a Newspaper"; The same paper donated three yearly subscriptions to members and a drawing was held to decide these. The UNICEF collection was \$54.94, with two

boxes yet to be turned in. The November Tea and Sale, at which Miss Phelps showed slides on "The Old Stone Houses of Dunham", was well attended and much enjoyed; \$74.22 was realized. Members donated \$7.50 to the Northern Branches. Conveners' reports included articles on "Harnesses Revived" and "How to Freshen Colours in Your Rug". Fordyce: Poppies were sold. A cake was decorated. Stanbridge East: Armistice Day was observed by a few moments of silence, while each member meditated on what each could do to help prevent another war. Christmas gifts, labelled for a man or woman, were brought by members and sent to the Douglas Hospital. Each member had been told to come prepared to entertain the group in some way; the result was a selection of piano solos, readings, jokes, and a poem composed by the "Poet Laureate" of the Stanbridge East W.I. The sum of \$41 was collected by the children for UNICEF. Four large parcels of good, used clothing was sent to the Unitarian Relief. A special welcome was given to two new members.

Montcalm.

Rawdon: A warm welcome went out to some members who had not been out for several months and to two guests, which made an unusually good attendance of 23. This in spite of the fact that two members have recently moved away. Miss Welsh reported the result of the dental clinic conducted this fall at a cost of \$38. As part of the social hour, the ever-popular game of "Cootie" was enjoyed. The President read a letter from the local school principal written in reply to her request for a list of

equipment needed by the school. As a result, it was decided to furnish a filmstrip cabinet base with castors and storage so that audio visual materials would be portable from one classroom to another, and two sets of earth science rock and mineral collections. Total cost — approximately \$100.

Papineau.

Lochaber: The only branch in the County and, with only nine members, reports the following activities during the fall months. Roll Call was name your favourite fall flower and an exchange of recipes. Demonstrations — Cake decorating, with cake being done in the W.I. colours and "For Home and Country" written on it. Remodeled three old felt hats on an electric mould and wooden block. Gave a gift of money to local Lions Club to use as they see fit.

Pontiac.

Bristol: Discussed exhibits for fall fairs 1970. Slides shown on a trip to New Brunswick. Made bibs for patients at the Ade Memorial Hospital. Bought UNICEF Christmas cards. Fort Coulonge: Mrs. H. R. Rabb gave a paper on Household Hints. Questions and answers were given re "canned goods" by Mrs. J. R. Routliffe. Sent a donation of money to Pontiac Community Hospital. An auction was held with proceeds given to Sacred Heart Manor at Fort Coulonge. Theme Song was sung at the close of the meeting. Quyon: Convener of Home Economics read two short articles on "Foods" and "Dangers of Night Driving". Wreath bought for War Memorial — placed there on Remembrance Day. Samples of honey extracted from dandelions and golden rod

Mrs. G. MacGibbon, Provincial President, and Miss Hannah Smith, Argenteuil County President, presenting a cheque for \$5,000, which had been raised by voluntary effort, to Mr. E. McFaul for the home for senior citizens, "The Residence".



were tasted. Entertained Semi-annual Convention. Starks Corners: Discussed exhibits for 1970 fall fairs. Planned to canvas for the blind. Presentation made to a member who was moving away. Wyman: Guest speaker, Mrs. V. Poole, spoke on "There is No Age Limit to Education". Pennies for Friendship collected. Letter of congratulations sent to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hudson, winners in a Petunia Contest. Catered to Lions Club on two occasions. Helped with cart service at Pontiac Community Hospital.

Quebec.

Valcartier: The sum of \$194.25 was realized from a Euchre Party held recently. Twenty-three dollars was voted to the Q.W.I. Service Fund, \$15 was voted to the Public Speaking contest held in two local schools. Thank you note was read from a member who had been in hospital. Roll Call — give the date and year of your birth in French. Pictures were shown of Western Canada and Ireland. The meeting was open to the public and lunch was served to all.

Rouville.

Abbotsford: Celebrated 40th Anniversary. Guests were the Provincial President and Past President and the President of Cercle des Fermières. Chartered members honoured and photos taken. Several jars of homemade jelly brought in to be sent to Diet Dispensary. Interesting report given by Home Economics Convener who had attended a C.A.C. meeting in Montreal.

Richmond.

Cleveland: Read and discussed article from C.A.C. bulletin.

Held a drawing on a pair of pillow cases. Held 50th Anniversary Tea and a supper for members and their families to commemorate the forming of this branch. Visited two neighbouring branches. Wreath for Cenotaph bought, also poppies for Remembrance Day. Dennison Mills: Read a national item of interest in the newspaper. One visitor present. Bought a wreath. Money voted — \$13 for service fund, \$5 for UNICEF, \$5 for county funds, \$5 for Northern Extension Fund. Jams and jellies were brought in to be sent at Christmas to the Wales Home. Mystery parcel proceeds used for Sunshine Fund. Gore: Heard report of C.A.C. convention. Papers read: "Unsolicited mail", "Standard Sizing for Children's Clothing", "Origin and Meaning of Hallowe'en", and a questionnaire on teaching "French in English Schools". Roll Call — things a child should be taught at home. Sold poppies. Donated to county funds, Northern Extension Fund and Quebec Service Fund. Planned Christmas party. Melbourne Ridge: Miss Barbara Fowler spoke on her trip to Bear River, N.S., where she attended a W.I. meeting. Collections made for UNICEF and Pennies for Friendship. Braided rug donated by Mrs. L. Driver to be drawn for at social evening in W.I. Hall. Each member to bring child's gift for children at Cecil Butters home, also gifts for five children at the Dixville Home. Roll Call — buy a poppy. Article read — "Bring Spring into the House this Winter". Plans were made to hold a social evening to raise funds. Held an auction with proceeds going to Cheer Fund. Names exchanged for Christmas giving. Richmond Hill: Presented a silver tray to a member for her 25th

wedding anniversary. Donations: \$10 to UNICEF and \$15 to county funds. Visited Brompton Road W.I. Held a contest on jumbled bird names. Winners were Mrs. Wm. Bailey and Mrs. V. Smith. Held a successful chicken pie supper. Had a drawing on a quilt. Sent cheer box to a sick friend. Sold poppies and placed wreath on the Cenotaph. Richmond Young: Mrs. C. Mastine read the Provincial Convener's outline on Education. Roll Call was to bring a guest. Several quizzes and games were played during the social hour. Spooner Pond: Roll Call — buy a poppy. Nineteen members present. Clothes brought for doll's wardrobe with doll to be drawn at next meeting. Held a contest of flowers and the province of which they are emblems. Winner was Mrs. J. Walker. Cup presented to Mrs. Perkins for winning county prize at Richmond Fair. Wreath to be placed on Cenotaph. Four boxes of UNICEF cards ordered.

Shefford.

Granby Hill: Roll Call — name the most used gadget in your home. Heard report of Semi-annual meeting. Report given of visit to Mrs. Wiedenfield's home to view a demonstration tapestry weaving. A member gave an interesting account of a visit to Mexico and showed slides — other branches invited. Waterloo-Warden: Roll Call — name a spice and its use. Food sale netted \$7.32, Card Party netted \$125.25. Ruffled a quilt. Voted \$20 to service fund. Voted \$5 to Northern Extension Fund. Voted \$50 to Waterloo School cafeteria.

Sherbrooke.

Ascot: Mrs. W. Richardson gave a very interesting report on

her recent trip to the West Coast, Alaska, and the Yukon. Several lovely floral arrangements for the living room were judged and First and Second prizes were given. Assisted in decorating a float for the Optimist Parade. Tied for Third prize. Belvidere: Motto — Lest We Forget. Mr. Royce Gale spoke on the Alexander Galt Regional School. Miss Edna Smith presented a paper on "The Meaning of Citizenship". Donations given to Lennoxville High School, Lennoxville Elementary School hot lunch fund, UNICEF, Ploughman's Association. Renewed C.A.C. magazine. On Grandmother's Day, grandmothers were presented with corsages and gifts. Card party held with quilt drawing. Money voted for Christmas Cheer baskets. Members worked at Cancer Station. Lennoxville: Ways to serve apples. October's tea money forwarded to the Northern Extension Fund. Mention was made of the new six-cent stamp commemorating a great historian, Sir Isaac Brock. Guest speaker was Mr. Derrick Booth, lecturer in the Geography Department of Bishop's University. He spoke on the preservation of our natural resources with reference to the rivers and lakes in the local area. Milby: Mrs. Cascadden, County President visited this branch in October. Visited Grace Christian Home and served a salad tea in November. It was voted to continue the Cornelia Orr Scholarship in the Alexander Galt Regional School. Nine members were visitors of Austin W.I. Flowers and shrubs were planted around Club Room. Gifts were brought in for cancer patients for Christmas.

Stanstead.

Hatley Centre: The principal of the local school led a discussion

on "Modern Methods of Education". Prizes were awarded to seven children for school fair gardens. Sunshine committee remembered one hospitalized member and one celebrating a fiftieth anniversary. November guests were the County President and County Convener of Citizenship. Convener spoke on the marks of a good citizen and a good neighbour. Heard a report on a successful Hallowe'en party. Collected for UNICEF. Voted money to the legion for Remembrance Day, and to the Maplemount Children's Home. Stanstead North: Roll Call — buy a poppy. Citizenship Convener reported \$185.32 collected for UNICEF at the Hallowe'en shell out. Branch heard a report on the county quarterly meeting; planned Christmas Remembrances for community shut-ins and took part in a citizenship quiz.

F.W.I.C. News

"We need more adult education officers to work in the North West Territories and the Yukon." This was the unanimous decision of delegates who attended the Seminar sponsored by the Associated Country Women of the World and the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada in Yellowknife, N.W.T. this past summer.

Reports of this gathering are now in and were reviewed at a meeting of the Northern Canada Women's Institutes Committee of the F.W.I.C. at their fall meeting held recently in Ottawa. Delegates and observers from 15 points in the Mackenzie District and the Yukon took part in the discussions, presenting a comprehensive picture of the needs and aspirations for family life in those areas.

What are these women

looking for? What do they need? Findings from their discussions were revealing. Women are the same the world over, with home duties, caring for children and the well being of the family of paramount importance. This was evident as delegates gathered in small groups to talk over their many problems under such general headings as Housing, Health, Adult Education, People and the Law, Our Government. As wives and mothers, they showed concern for the way these related to life in their settlements.

Top priority was given to the need for adult education and a request was made for permanent field workers for the Women's Institute, both for the Mackenzie District and the Yukon, resident in those Territories. Public Health Services were discussed and the need expressed for more doctors, nurses, and dentists. The comment was made that settlements do not always know when welfare officers come to visit — better communications is needed. They stressed the need for intensive alcohol education in the schools and for adults, and would like to have more Alcoholics Anonymous formed in their settlements. Expansion of recreation services was another need expressed, with all children learning to swim as a safety factor. The work of the Housing Co-ordinators was appreciated but many questions were asked relating to this project.

The NCWI Committee now has the responsibility of taking action on these reports. At the request of the Northern Canada W.I., appropriate resolutions are to be formulated, implementing their findings and submissions prepared to present to the proper authorities

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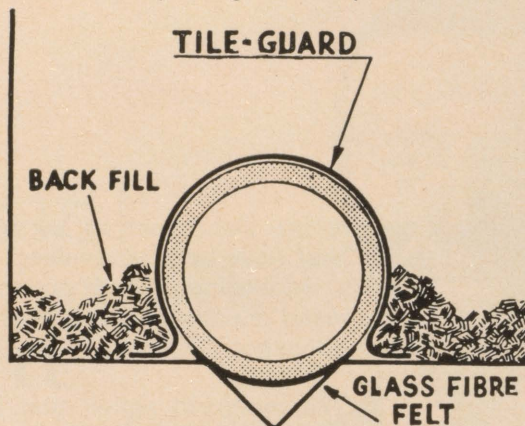
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The Last Word

by Dr. H. Roche Robertson,
Principal & Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University.

There is no doubt at all that we are approaching a point of crisis at which the issues of separatism, with whatever that would mean for the English speaking population, will be decided. It is hard to tell how rapidly we are moving. One senses that some sudden critical issue might arise — a depression or a constitutional wrangle that would force the immediate issue. I doubt that this will happen, but I fear a slower process of erosion, of "Canadianism" arising from a general discontent in the country with the "state of the Union" and particularly from an exacerbation of Quebec's malaise. This latter has many facets — economic and social, of which you are all well aware. It involves an intense desire, on the part of the French speaking people, to maintain their language and culture. This is fully understandable, as are the fears aroused by the lowering birthrate, and the choosing of most immigrants to speak English. But it involves also a disquiet amongst the English speaking people of Quebec who now have some reason to fear that their own language and culture here are threatened — and threatened by the very measures that may be taken to assure the preservation of the French.

I think there is general and wholehearted agreement that French should be (it is now) the priority language in the Province. No one should baulk at the suggestion that all Quebec residents should have a working knowledge of French (this seems now to be on the way). But the English speaking people have good reason to insist that their own language and their own culture be preserved here. These,

I believe are threatened by certain trends that have become evident recently, originating in both actions or proposed actions and inactions in the educational field.

The proposed action that is most disturbing is Bill 62 having to do with the reorganization of the school system on the Island of Montreal. I have joined others in pointing out that if this Bill were to be adopted, the probable result would be serious insofar as the future of English education in this Province is concerned. I think it can be predicted that under the arrangements in Bill 62 as it exists the English schools in predominantly French speaking regions will in time be absorbed and there will be a further concentration of English speaking people in the regions where they already predominate — a ghettoization (if you want to emphasize the point). Even in these parts the English schools might not get all that they needed if the School Council which, as things stand, is Government appointed, were not kindly disposed. People ask — why not depend on the goodwill of all concerned? In working out a response one asks other questions such as — "where would our educational system be without the protection of the B.N.A. Act — would it have survived the severe tests of good will through which this Province has passed"? and — "Is it natural for a people to depend upon the good will of others in matters that affect such vital things as schooling"?

In seeking for the protection for English education that this Bill (even taken in conjunction with Bill 63) does not give, one does not

necessarily challenge anyone's goodwill. One is acting perfectly naturally. One is seeking to have established a **system** that will be devoted to the education of English speaking people — a **system** not a scattering of schools where the lessons are conducted in English — a system within the Ministry of Education and the Island Council but with authority over its teachers and its curriculum. I do not believe that the suggested amendments of the Bill which would place English speaking administrators in the Regional Boards will provide anything like a satisfactory answer to the serious difficulties for us that the Bill introduces; nor would they be as manageable, administratively, as the system recommended by the Pagé Committee. Thus I believe that we should continue to press for our own school system.

It has been suggested that it is unwise to "rock the boat" by complaining about Bill 62 or indeed by raising any issue between the English and the French — "the time is not ripe" — "the situation is delicate" — "people are so sensitive" are phrases that spring to the tongues of many thoughtful people. But I believe that if we do not raise these issues frankly we stand to lose our place in this Province by default. The greatest menace that we face is not **illwill** but **indifference** — indifference on the part of that French speaking majority who are so determined, and rightly so, to preserve their own culture and language that they will not only ignore any others who do not press their proper claims, but, paradoxically perhaps, will be the first to understand the motives of those who do.

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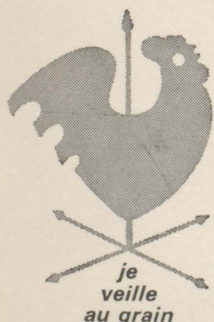
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